#### What's Happening in Hawai'i?

'A'ohe hana nui ke alu 'ia.

No task is too big when done together by all.

('Ōlelo No'eau, #142)

More than 1 of 10 THINK THINK High School Students

More than 1 of 20



#### **Report misusing opioids**

Locally and nationally, increases in opioid use and misuse have raised opioid use and misuse have raised concerns among parents, coaches, and others. Opioids have valid medical uses, but improper usage can lead to major side effects.



We have the opportunity to prevent issues like addiction, overdose, HIV, hepatitis, and more. Talking with youth without judgment or expectations leads to more meaningful and open discussions.

## Let's talk story

# Middle and high school students recognize that they have adults that they can talk to.



Had an adult outside of school they could talk to about things that were important to them.

More than **HALF** 



Had at least one teacher or other adult in their school they could talk to if they had a problem.





Had a parent or another adult in their family talk with them about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use in the past 12 months.



What are opioids?

Opioids are a type of drug mostly used to reduce pain, including chronic headaches, backaches, post-surgery, or other injury.

# LET'S TALK ABOUT OPIOIDS

#### Prescription opioids

are effective
for managing
pain. They also
may have
serious risks and side
effects if misused, including
anxiety, depression, addiction, and
overdose. Common ones include
oxycodone (e.g., OxyContin),
hydrocodone (e.g., Vicodin), morphine,
methadone, codeine, and fentanyl.

There are two main kinds of opioids...

#### Illegal opioids

include heroin and diverted fentanyl, which have increased in use across the U.S. among most age groups. Continued use can lead to addiction, overdose, and increased risks for HIV and hepatitis B and C. Traces of fentanyl have been found in other substances, so opioid overdose can occur if people use other drugs.



#### LISTEN FIRST, TALK AFTER.

Creating a safe space to talk about drugs and other substances, without judgment, is important for healthy outcomes. Although it may be hard to do so, avoid language and conversations that focus on "just say no." Taking time to explore life contexts and underlying reasons for substance use may lead to more long-lasting and healthy choices.

### SOME TIPS ON TALKING!

Chat about routine matters in an open way to help talk about more serious matters later.



Be honest about opinions versus facts, and you will be viewed as a reliable resource. Acknowledging substance use without judgment helps to encourage trust building to encourage trust-building.



Share and use stories and experiences (rather than "lessons") to explore ideas and attitudes around drug and substance use.



Model the type of communication you would like to see. For example, show that you paying attention by removing distractions such as phones/computer. Set and keep boundaries and expectations.

If substance use is happening, suggest abstinence as just one of many choices for moving forward. For example, referral to counseling or support groups may be more effective at first.











# What Can I Do and Where Can I Find Out More?





- Safety First: A Reality-Based Approach to Teens and Drugs drugpolicy.org/sites/default/files/DPA\_SafetyFirst\_2014\_0.pdf
- Substance Use Prevention: A Resource Guide for School Staff whitehouse.gov/ondcp/additional-links-resources/resource-guide-for-school-staff/
- Hawai'i Prevention Resource Center hiprc808.org, phone 808-545-3228 ext. 34
- RMC Health Education Skills Models rmc.org/health-education-skills-models/